4. *Eurycea bislineata.* Several specimens were taken in a streamlet draining a spring at Intervale. They were large, active and very brightly colored.

5. *Desmognathus fuscus.* Several individuals occurred in the same streamlet with the preceding.

6. *Bufo americanus.* Abundant in the valley.

7. *Hyla versicolor* was heard frequently in the pine woods about Intervale.

8. *Rana clamitans* was common in pools along the Saco river.

9. *Rana palustris,* several specimens seen.

10. *Rana pipiens* was also encountered in the meadows at Intervale. In September they and both the preceding frogs were abroad in abundance in the rich meadows feeding on crickets.

11. *Rana sylvatica* was found not only in the meadows near the woods, but some distance up on the sides of the mountains. Several were taken at an elevation of about 2,500 ft. on Mt. Kearsage in the spruce woods. They were generally abundant in the vicinity of the little mountain swamps.

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## DISTRIBUTION OF SCELOPORUS IN SOUTHERN FLORIDA.

When Stejneger in 1918 (Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 31, 1918, p. 91) described *Sceloporus woodi* he believed that its distribution was confined to Central and East Central Florida for his specimens came from Polk and Brevard counties. It seemed almost inconceivable that so conspicuous a novelty could have remained so long unnoticed did it range widely. My surprise, therefore, was very great last winter to

find that *woodi* really was abundant at several stations far to the south of the zone whence it had been reported. Throughout the lower portion of its range, down the narrow coastal strip between the Everglades and the sea, *woodi* is closely confined to the sterile areas of fine white "ridge sand" where the Spruce Pine (*Pinus clausa*) grows. These ridges of snowy sand with a ragged vegetation occur at intervals down the East Coast for instance at about five miles north of West Palm Beach, between Boca Ratone and Pompano, below Pompano and about one mile north of Hallandale. At this point this environment is met with for the last time on ones southward way and not far below this the limestone area begins and but little sand can be found away from the beaches. *Sceloporus woodi* occurs sparingly at all the stations I have mentioned and near Hallandale in the last little patch of Spruce Pines a few individuals may be found but none a yard farther to the southward.

From New Jersey southward *S. undulatus* occurs widespread, especially in pine or scrub oak woods and Dunn (Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 37, 1917, p. 627) has noticed that it is found up to about 3,000 feet in the mountains of North Carolina. In Florida I have often wondered whether perhaps its range was not roughly coterminous with that of Geomys. The pocket gopher called for some unknown reason "salamander" in Florida occurs in the Black Jack oak ridges and their characteristic mounds of freshly turned-up white sand are conspicuous at various scattered localities in Eastern Florida as far south as Eau Gallie, where there is a large colony right in the town. I have never seen a "salamander" mound south of the Eau Gallie creek, but I have heard that there were a few down near Micco or Malabar. There is

one *Sceloporus undulatus* in the Museum marked Eau Gallie, Florida, T. Barbour collection which was a part of the first accumulation of reptiles I ever possessed. Whether I actually caught it myself, I can not remember, but I was at Eau Gallie a good deal during my youth. It may have been brought or given to me by someone who had been to Florida and I may easily have dropped it into a jar of Eau Gallie material little appreciating until somewhat later in life the value of exact locality data. I have received, however, fresh material from Eureka in Marion County and Orlando in Orange County. As yet there are no observations to show whether or not the two species occur anywhere together. Certainly *undulatus* does not occur at Sebastian, St. Lucie County, where Mr. Geo. Nelson collected for months this year and took many *woodi,* nor does it occur farther south where the writer was collecting at the same time. To find out whether or no *undulatus* was as closely associated with one plant formation as *woodi* appears to be I wrote Mr. A. G. Reynolds of Gulfport, Florida, who answers thus: "*Sceloporus undulatus* inhabits the Piney woods, Black-jack ridges and the high hammocks . . . . In the Black-jacks about Fruitland Park, Lake County, where I have collected them, they are very plentiful . . . . When on a burnt log they often try to escape capture by running a short distance, then squatting suddenly to escape notice. Where the land is cleared they are found on fences, stumps or the sides of houses, but they are rarely seen on the ground. I have never seen this lizard in this neighborhood (Gulfport, near St. Petersburg) and I do not think it occurs in the southern part of the Pinellas sub-peninsula. However, at Clearwater, Southerland and other places in the Piney woods in the northern part of this (Pinellas) County I am told that it is abundant." Mr. Reynolds adds that

they occur only in land which has a good drainage and where no water stands. Mr. Nicholson writes that about Orlando it occurs only in the high hammocks or in the oak ridges. Thus, it would seem that *undulatus* had a far more varied habitat than *woodi*. The latter also is *generally* seen on the ground. Further notes on the localities where these two species may be found will be awaited with much interest and to delimit accurately their ranges will be a problem very well worth the trouble of solving.

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## AMBYSTOMA OPACUM AT FLORENCE, MASS.

Recently a good deal of information has come to light regarding the breeding habits of *Ambystoma opacum* in the fall. The following concerns the animal in the early Spring. The locality, too, is rather far North and inland.

At the head of Broad Brook, a small tributary of the Connecticut, just outside of Florence, Mass., there is a series of swamps and small pools. The altitude is about 200 feet. There are many outcrops of the country rock in all directions so that there can be but little depth of soil under the pools.

In one of these pools on April 7, 1917, I found eggs of *Ambystoma maculatum*, and later caught several adults at night in the pool. I visited the pool in the Fall of 1917, but found it completely dried up.

On April 15, 1918, I again visited the pool. The ice had just gone after the very severe winter, but there were a few egg masses of *A. maculatum* in the water, and I decided to return that night in the hope of getting some adults.